



1909

Bulletin of the University of Kentucky College of Law - 1909

University of Kentucky College of Law

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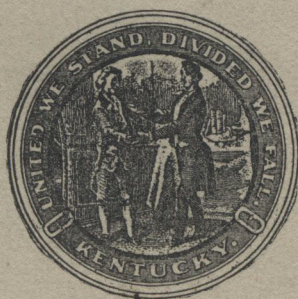
BULLETIN OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

VOL. I

JUNE 1909

NUMBER 6

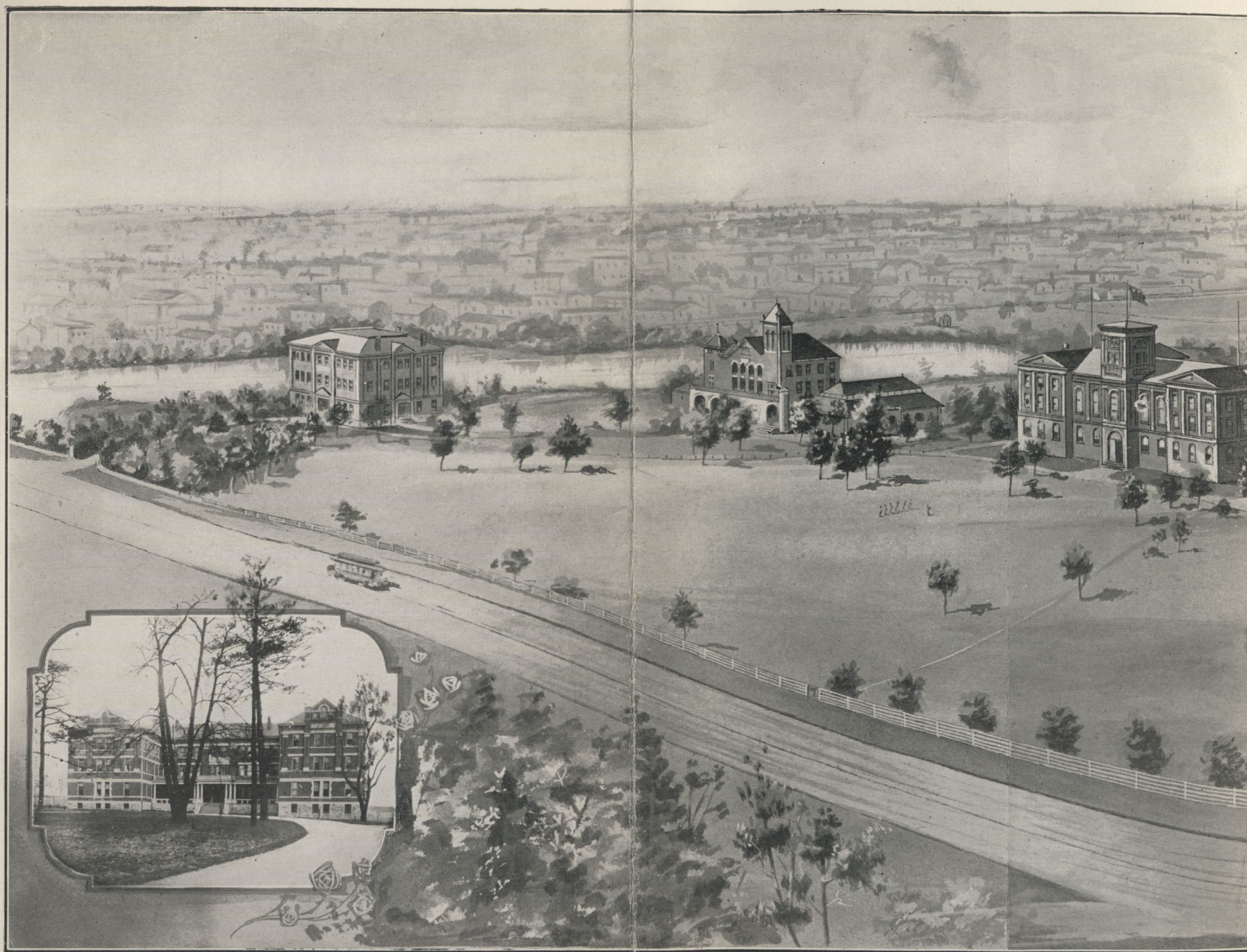
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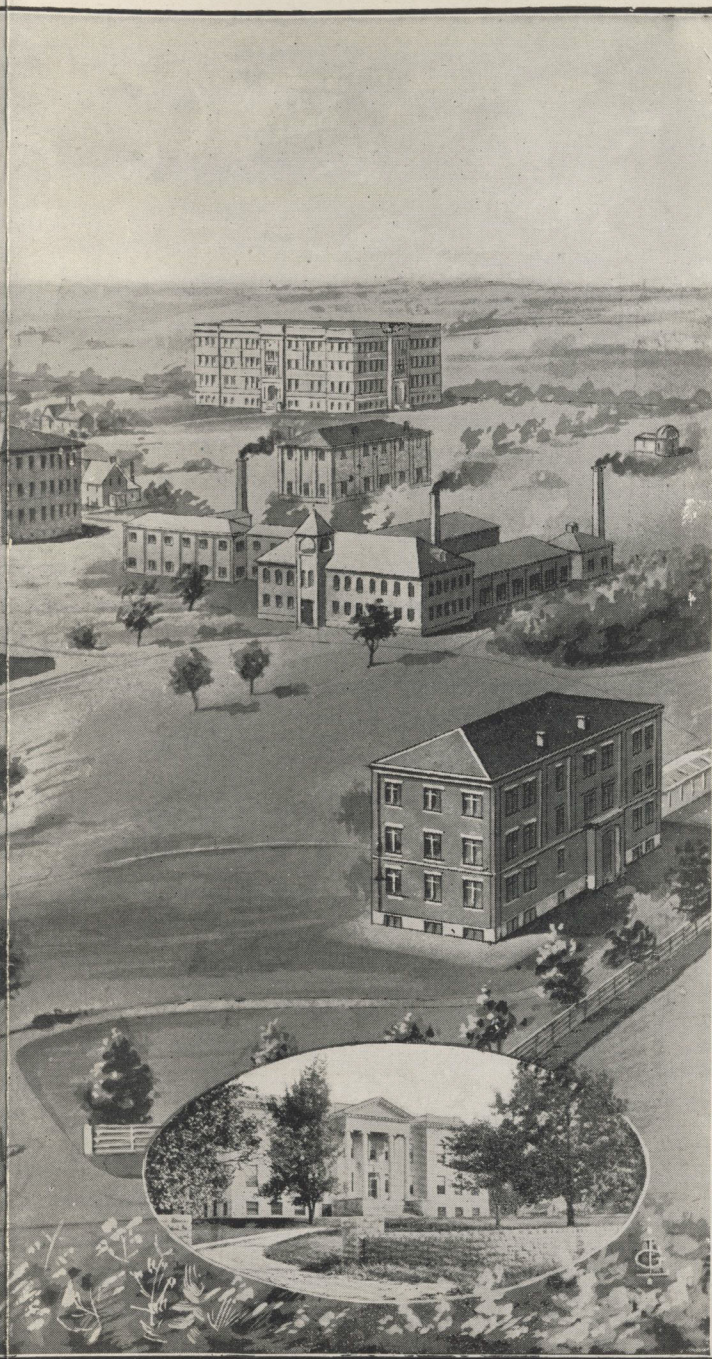
COLLEGE OF LAW

Published by THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Entered as Second Class Matter December 29, 1908, at the Postoffice Lexington, Ky., under
the Act of July 16, 1894.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF STATE
LEXINGTON, KY.



STATE UNIVERSITY
ON, KY.

BULLETIN
OF THE
State University of Kentucky

Vol. 1

JUNE, 1909

Number 6

COLLEGE OF LAW

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July 16, 1904

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CALENDAR FOR COLLEGE OF LAW

1909.

Registration	September 2nd to 8th.
First Term begins	Thursday, September 9th.
Thanksgiving	Thursday, November 25th.
Board of Trustees meet.....	Tuesday, December 14th.
Christmas Holidays begin	Friday, December 24th.

1910.

Second Term begins	Tuesday, January 4th.
Washington's Birthday	Tuesday, February 22nd.
Union Society Contest	Tuesday, February 22nd.
Third Term begins	Monday, March 21st.
Patterson Society Contest	Saturday, March 26th.
Final Examinations begin	Monday, May 23rd.
Board of Trustees meet.....	Tuesday, May 31st.
Class Day	Wednesday, June 1st.
Alumni Banquet	Wednesday, June 1st.
Commencement	Thursday, June 2nd.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

HIS EXCELLENCY AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON,
Governor of Kentucky, Chairman, Ex-Officio.

PRESIDENT JAMES K. PATTERSON,
Member Ex-Officio.

HON. JOHN G. CRABBE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Member Ex-Officio.

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1910.

BASIL M. BROOKS, ESQ.,..... Slaughterville
*DAVID F. FRAZEE, ESQ..... Lexington
HON. FRANK A. HOPKINS Prestonsburg
CHARLES B. NICHOLS, ESQ..... Lexington
JUDGE ROBERT L. STOUT..... Versailles

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1912.

JUDGE HENRY S. BARKER Louisville
HON. TIBBIS CARPENTER Scottsville
HON. WILLIAM H. COX Maysville
DENNY P. SMITH, ESQ..... Cadiz
HON. CLAUDE B. TERRELL Bedford

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1914.

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY Paris
HYWELL DAVIES, ESQ..... Kensee
RICHARD C. STOLL, ESQ..... Lexington
LOUIS L. WALKER, ESQ..... Lancaster
RICHARD N. WATHEN, ESQ..... Lebanon

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHARLES B. NICHOLS.
Chairman.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

HYWELL DAVIES.

RICHARD C. STOLL.

CLAUDE B. TERRELL.

DAVID C. FRAZEE,
Secretary of the Board and of the Executive Committee.

*Died February 18, 1909.

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LAW FACULTY

JAMES KENNEDY PATTERSON, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

WILLIAM THORNTON LAFFERTY, A. M.,
Dean and Professor of Law.

CHARLES KERR,
Professor of Law.

THOMAS EDWIN MOORE, A. B.,
Professor of Law.

Professor of Law.

JAMES EDWARD TUTHILL, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of Political Economy and Sociology.

JOHN R. ALLEN, A. B., LL. B.,
Resident Lecturer.

RICHARD C. STOLL, A. B., LL. B.,
Resident Lecturer.

JOHN T. SHELBY, LL. D.,
Resident Lecturer.

GEORGE R. HUNT, LL. B.,
Resident Lecturer.

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON, Governor of Kentucky.

EDWARD C. O'REAR, Chief Justice Kentucky Court of Appeals.

HENRY S. BARKER, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.

J. P. HOBSON, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.

W. E. SETTLE, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.

JOHN D. CARROLL, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.

JOHN M. LASSING, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.

WILLIAM ROGERS CLAY, Commissioner Kentucky Court of Appeals.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

GENERAL INFORMATION

HISTORY.

Agricultural and Mechanical colleges in the United States owe their origin to an act of Congress entitled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts", approved July 2, 1862. The amount of land donated was 30,000 acres for each Representative in the National Congress. Under this allotment Kentucky received 330,000 acres. Several years elapsed before the Commonwealth established an Agricultural and Mechanical College, under this act. When established it was not placed upon an independent basis, but was made one of the colleges of Kentucky University, now Transylvania University, to which institution the annual interest of the proceeds of the Congressional land-grant was to be given for the purpose of carrying on its operations. The land-scrip had meanwhile been sold for fifty cents per acre, and the amount received—\$165,000—invested in six per cent Kentucky State bonds, of which the State became custodian in trust for the College.

The connection with Kentucky University continued till 1878, when the act of 1865, making it one of the Colleges of said University, was repealed; and a commission was appointed to recommend to the Legislature of 1879-80 a plan of organization for an institution, including an Agricultural and Mechanical College, such as the necessities of the Commonwealth required.

The city of Lexington offered to the Commission (which was also authorized to recommend to the General Assembly the place which, all things considered, offered the best and greatest inducements for the future and permanent location of the College) the City Park, containing fifty-two acres of land within the limits of the city, and thirty thousand dollars of city bonds for the erection of buildings. This offer the county of Fayette supplemented by twenty thousand dollars in county bonds, to be used either for the erection of buildings or for the purchase of land. The offers of Lexington and the county of Fayette were accepted by the General Assembly.

By the act of incorporation and the amendments thereto, constituting

the charter of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, liberal provision is made for educating, free of tuition, the energetic young men and women of the Commonwealth whose means are limited. An act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky approved March 16th, 1908, changed the style and title of the institution from Agricultural and Mechanical College to that of State University, Lexington, Kentucky. The University, with the additional departments which shall, from time to time, be opened as the means placed at the disposal of the Trustees allow, will, it is hoped, in the not distant future do a great work in advancing the educational interests of Kentucky. Being entirely undenominational in its character, it appeals with confidence to the people of all creeds and of no creed, and will endeavor, in strict conformity with the requirements of its organic law, to afford equal advantages to all, exclusive privileges to none. The liberality of the Commonwealth in supplementing the inadequate annual income arising from the proceeds of the land-scrip invested in State bonds, has enabled the Trustees to begin and carry on, upon a scale commensurate with the wants of our people, the operations of the institution whose management and oversight have been committed to them by the General Assembly of Kentucky.

SCOPE OF STUDIES.

In the act of Congress making provision for the class of institutions to which The State University belongs, it is declared "that their leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." To the three departments of agriculture, the mechanic arts, and military science, contemplated in the act as indispensable, an Experiment Station has been added by the United States, and liberal provision has been made for instruction in all branches of science and in the classics, so that this institution is far more than an agricultural and mechanical college, embracing as it does, not merely the three original departments, but eighteen others.

LOCATION.

The State University is located in the former City Park, in the southern part of the city of Lexington and near the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The site is elevated and commands a good view of much of the city and of the surrounding country.

Lexington, now a growing city of forty thousand inhabitants, is in the heart of the far-famed Blue Grass region, a region distinguished for

fertility and healthfulness, wealth and beauty. Numerous schools and churches, an intelligent and refined population, well paved streets, handsome buildings, extensive waterworks, and an unsurpassed system of street electric railways make Lexington attractive as a seat of learning and place of residence, while the splendid stock farms scattered over the large body of fertile country around it afford advantages hardly equaled elsewhere for the student who desires to become familiar with the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine in America. Moreover, with railroads diverging in seven directions, Lexington is the railroad center in Kentucky, and in direct connection with Louisville, Cincinnati, Maysville, Huntington and Chattanooga, and with more than seventy counties of the Commonwealth. And when to the electric railways now in operation to Georgetown, Paris, Versailles and Frankfort, those projected to Winchester, Richmond and Nicholasville shall be added, the hourly trains of these roads will enable students residing near them to attend the University conveniently from their homes.

GROUND AND BUILDINGS.

The campus of the University consists of fifty-two acres of land, located within the corporate limits of Lexington. The South Limestone electric car line extends along the western border of the campus, affording opportunity to reach in a few minutes any part of the city. The campus is laid out in walks, drives and lawns, and is planted with a choice variety of native and exotic trees and shrubs, to which additions are constantly being made. Two and a half acres forming the north-east portion of the campus, inclosed and provided with grand-stands are devoted to the field sports of the students.

The buildings are fifteen in number, each well planned for the object for which it was built, and each well equipped. Two other large buildings are in process of construction.

About one-quarter of a mile south of the campus, on the Nicholasville pike, is the Experiment Station Farm, consisting of two hundred and forty-three acres. Here the field experiments of the Station are conducted, and students have opportunities to witness tests of varieties of field crops, dairy tests, fertilizer tests, fruit-spraying tests; in short, all the scientific experimentation of a thoroughly organized Station. The front of the farm is pasture and orchard. The rear portion is divided off into two hundred one-tenth acre plots, for convenience in making crop tests.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

As morals and religion should form a part of every young person's education, the students of the University are encouraged to attend divine service at least once each Sunday. Clergymen from several of the re-

ligious denominations of the city conduct some of the chapel services each week, and other religious exercises are conducted by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of the University. Nearly all of the religious denominations are represented in the Faculty.

Every church in the city is glad to welcome University students to all of its social and religious meetings. If parents will write to the ministers of their respective denominations in the city, or to any member of the University Faculty, they may be certain of enlisting their interest in the moral and religious life of their sons and daughters.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The sanitary arrangements of the University are excellent. Its buildings occupy one of the highest positions in or around Lexington. A large reservoir, a few miles from the city, furnishes an abundant supply of pure water at all seasons of the year. The natural drainage of the University grounds and its system of sewerage are all that can be desired. Serious illness among the students is extremely rare. The University physician gives all needed attention to the health of the students and excellent service can be had when needed in either of two large, well-equipped hospitals in the city. The University has a furnished room in the Good Samaritan Hospital, which is within five minutes' walk of the University grounds.

DORMITORIES AND BOARD.

DORMITORIES FOR MEN. Young men may reside in the dormitories on the University Campus or in private houses approved by the Faculty. The dormitories afford lodgings for about two hundred students who wish to lessen their expenses in this way. County appointees are supplied with rooms first (the assignments being made by lot), then other students in order of application. The occupants of the rooms are required to keep them in order. The janitors attend to the halls and the removal of refuse and are required to scour the halls and the rooms once in two weeks. The Commandant (detailed from the U. S. Army) or his assistant inspects each room daily. At the present time the Commandant's assistant occupies a room in one of the dormitories. If a student is sick, the fact is reported to the medical officer. In this way the danger from contagious diseases is reduced to the minimum. The medical officer inspects each room once in two weeks as to its cleanliness and general hygienic character. Table board in clubs (of which there are several) costs about \$2.00 per week. In private families it costs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.

DORMITORY FOR WOMEN. Patterson Hall, the Young Women's University Home, is under the immediate direction and management of an

experienced and competent matron, appointed by the Board of Supervision. The act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, appropriating money for the purchase of the grounds and the erection thereon of this building, provides:

"The Board of Trustees shall appoint three prudent, discreet, intelligent women; members in good standing of one of the religious organizations recognized by the laws of the United States, who shall constitute a board of supervision or control to manage and superintend, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, the dormitory for young women."

The Hall contains sixty-eight commodious and well-furnished rooms, affording accommodation for one hundred and twenty-four persons, for whom excellent board and lodging are furnished at three dollars (\$3) per week, the occupants furnishing their own napkin, towels and bedding, except mattresses and pillows, and paying for their own laundry.

Built durably of stone, brick, wood and iron, and practically fire-proof; with adequate provision for safety, heat, light, ventilation, bathing and exercise, this Hall offers all the comforts and conveniences of a well-appointed home.

County appointees are first supplied with rooms, and these, by act of the Legislature, are assigned by lot.

Probably no educational institution in the South affords a more attractive home for young women. Those who are favored with a county appointment, the mode for obtaining which is set forth elsewhere in this catalogue, will find that residence at the State University is brought within the means of any young woman who earnestly desires to fit herself for a life of usefulness.

THE MONITRESS.

The young women who attend the University have assigned for their exclusive use a large and well appointed study-room in the Administration Building. Here, while they are not engaged in the class-rooms or in the chapel, they are under the constant and strict supervision of the Monitress, Mrs. Blackburn, who has long been connected with the University, and is well qualified for her duties.

ASSOCIATIONS

Y. M. C. A.

This body occupies a spacious room in the Gymnasium. The room, which is well lighted and heated, and provided with suitable furniture, offers to the members a place both attractive and convenient in which to spend their leisure time in religious service, in Bible or secular reading, or in playing harmless games.

The association has about fifty members. In addition to its religious work, including weekly meetings, lectures and Bible Study work, it controls the tennis courts on the University campus and offers an interesting social life to its members. In order to promote most efficiently this varied and important work, an advisory committee of ten members co-operates with the association in its efforts to be influential in the moral and religious life of the University. On this committee the local ministry is represented by one member, the City Y. M. C. A. by one, the faculty by five, and the student body by three, all of whom are elected by the association.

Y. W. C. A.

This organization is an important feature of life in Patterson Hall. The association has two attractive rooms, one for religious meetings, the other a reading room. Both rooms are open to all young women residing in Patterson Hall. The reading room has been nicely furnished by the University and is well supplied with the leading magazines of the day.

The association has about thirty-five members who take part in the Sunday evening services and also in the Bible classes which meet one evening in each week.

THE UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

This, the oldest of the literary associations connected with The State University, was formed in 1872 by the consolidation of the Yost Club and the Ashland Institute, and operates under a charter from the Legislature. It occupies a commodious and well-furnished hall in the Gymnasium and is supplied with a library due in part to an appropriation from the State. Besides the weekly meetings devoted to declamations, essays and debates, the Society holds on the 22nd of February an annual contest in oratory, and awards to the successful competitor a gold medal provided by the alumni.

THE PATTERSON LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society, formed in 1887, and at the suggestion of Gov. Knott named in honor of the President of the University, was chartered in 1888. It is provided with a handsome room and a good library. The annual oratorical contest is held on the 26th of March, the birthday of the President, who presents the first prize, a gold medal. The second prize, also a gold medal, is the gift of Mr. George W. Crum of Louisville.

THE PHILOSOPHIAN AND NEVILLE SOCIETIES.

These societies, instituted, the former in 1882, the latter in 1905, by young women of the University, for literary improvement and social pleasure, offer, besides the usual weekly meetings, public entertainments consisting of declamations, essays, criticisms and addresses.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

This body, composed of matriculates in the Colleges of Engineering, meets on the third Friday of each month. The exercises consist of a paper read by a member on some pertinent topic, followed by a general discussion. During the year the society is occasionally favored with lectures by experienced engineers not connected with the University.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This organization is composed of the students of the College of Agriculture and holds weekly meetings in the Agricultural Building, at which meetings topics of agricultural interest are discussed through the medium of addresses, papers, debates, etc.

ASHLAND GRANGE 1655.

The local branch of the National Grange Organization was established with its headquarters with the Department of Agriculture in January, 1907. It includes in its membership many of the prominent farmers of Fayette and adjoining counties and a large number of the members of the faculty of the University and Experiment Station, as well as many students of the College of Agriculture. Since the erection of the new Agricultural Building it has held its meetings monthly or semi-monthly in an attractive assembly room upon the third floor of that building. While the grange is a fraternal organization, holding its special meetings behind closed doors, many of its sessions are open to the public, and during its existence here its meetings have been provided with many highly interesting programs through the co-operation of prominent men in agriculture from our own locality and elsewhere.

ATHLETICS.

Opportunity for physical exercise and legitimate outdoor sport is afforded by the spacious Athletic Field and Parade Ground. The management of athletics by the students is vested in an Athletic Association formed by the union of the Foot-ball, the Base-ball, and Track-athletic Societies. The officers of these three sub-organizations constitute the managing board of the Athletic Association. The control of athletics by the Faculty is secured through their Committee on Athletics, acting under a set of regulations adopted by the Faculty and approved by the Trustees.

COLLEGE OF LAW

SPECIAL STATEMENT.

The Legislature of the State of Kentucky, by special enactment, converted Kentucky State College into a University, which now assumes its place at the head of the educational system of the State, as Kentucky State University. It was the design of the Legislature to make a strong state educational institution, and additional appropriations were made for that purpose. Additional courses of instruction were provided for, one of which was a course in law. Accordingly the Board of Trustees directed that the College of Law be established as one of the integral parts of the University, and that it be opened September, 1908, for the admission of students. A course of study covering a period of two years was prescribed, but an experience of one year has shown that a longer period is required for a student to acquire a knowledge of the various elements of the law which will enable him to meet the needs of the profession. Commencing with September, 1909, the course will be extended to three years, and will embrace work of a collateral nature, which experience has proven to be of practical value in connection with the technical instruction.

Formerly it was possible for the law student to begin and complete his professional studies in the office of a practicing lawyer. The demands upon the beginner were not so great; the authorities were few; the leading principles were settled and their application was comparatively simple. Now greater and better things are required. Our country is experiencing remarkable growth and development. The requirements for a successful career in all lines of business and in all professions necessitate the laying of a broader foundation before encountering these greatly changed conditions. Agriculture, mechanical engineering, and, in fact, all kinds of business demand greater preparation. In the profession of the law this requirement is even more apparent. The design of this College is to teach the student the fundamental principles of English and American Law, and to so extend the course of study as to fit him for the bar in any State. The course offered will be thorough and comprehensive, giving such training as will prepare him for usefulness as a citizen, and success as a practitioner. The instruction will not be limited to persons who may choose the law as a profession, but will be given also to special students who may elect to take a limited course in such subjects as will be found useful in the pursuit of some other business or occupation.

AMMISSION.

The candidate for admission to the first-year class in the College of Law must, in September, 1909 and 1910, be able to meet the requirements for admission to the Freshman Class of any of the colleges of the University. These requirements are the equivalent of a four years' course in a standard high school. In September, 1911, students beginning the study of law must present evidence of having successfully completed the work of their Freshman year in this University or one of equal standing. All students who have matriculated in the College of Law, and have paid the fees required, will have the privilege of attending free of charge any of the lectures and recitations of the University. Students above the grade of Sophomore and who carry their full line of work in other departments of the University may, by the consent of the Faculty, have the privilege of attending, free of charge, any of the lectures and recitations of the College of Law.

ADMISSION AS SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons whose preliminary preparation is not such as to entitle them to enter the regular courses as candidates for a degree, or persons who have read law for a considerable period before making application for admission, and such reading has not been sufficiently extensive to bring them within the rules for admission to any class are allowed to become special students, with the privilege of pursuing a selected course of study, in any of the specified subjects, but without the privilege of being enrolled as candidates for a degree. All such students must satisfy the Dean that they are qualified to pursue the work with profit to themselves, and will be required to complete the subjects selected with the same thoroughness as regular students.

Should a special student desire subsequently to become a candidate for a degree, he must make up all the work required for the entrance examination before the beginning of the year when he proposes to graduate.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Students who are qualified to pass the entrance requirements may be admitted to advanced standing, by presenting satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit, in an approved law school. If advanced standing is desired by students who have pursued a course of private reading, such students will be examined upon the subjects offered, and the examination will be final in all subjects in which passing grades are made. When study in a law office is offered with the application for advanced standing, an affidavit by the attorney under whom the study was carried on should be presented.

credit will not be given for more than two thirds of the course outside of this University. No credit will be given upon private reading done after matriculation unless by consent of the Dean.

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COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FIRST YEAR.

- STUDY OF THE COMMON LAW. Three hours per week for twelve weeks. L 36
 DOMESTIC RELATIONS. Three hours per week for twelve weeks. K 36
 TORTS. Two hours a week for twenty-four weeks. K 48
 CRIMINAL LAW. Three hours a week for eighteen weeks. L 54
 CONTRACTS. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks. K 70
 BILLS, NOTES AND CHEQUES. Three hours a week for twelve weeks. K 36
 PARTNERSHIP. Three hours a week for eight weeks. L 24
 AGENCY. Two hours a week for twelve weeks. M 24
 PRINCIPLES OF SALES. Three hours a week for eight weeks. M 24
 REAL PROPERTY. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks. M 70 22

JUNIOR YEAR.

- COMMON LAW PLEADINGS. Two hours a week for twelve weeks. M 24
 CORPORATIONS. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks. K 70
 EVIDENCE. Three hours a week for eighteen weeks. L 54
 INSURANCE. Three hours a week for eight weeks. L 24
 BAILMENT AND CARRIERS. Three hours a week for eight weeks. K 24
 EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks. M 70
 CODE PLEADING. Three hours a week for twelve weeks. M 36
 WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION. Three hours a week for eight weeks. L 24
 COMMERCIAL LAW. Three hours a week for ten weeks. L 30
 SOCIOLOGY. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks. J 70

SENIOR YEAR.

- DAMAGES. Two hours a week for eighteen weeks. L 36
 CONFLICT OF LAWS. Three hours a week for sixteen weeks. L 48
 ELEMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Three hours a week for sixteen weeks. L 36
 ROMAN LAW. Two hours a week for twenty-four weeks. L 48
 POLITICAL ECONOMY. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks. J 70
 BANKRUPTCY. Three hours a week for six weeks. L 18
 CODE AND STATUTE LAW. Three hours a week for ten weeks. L 20
 INTERNATIONAL LAW. Three hours a week for eight weeks. L 24
 JURISDICTION AND PROCEEDINGS in the United States Court. Two hours a week for nine weeks. L 18
 CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks. F 70

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The method of instruction pursued will be the use of text-books, lectures and illustrative cases, and such other methods as the Faculty may

Want outside help 3 hours for work
 after deducting L. R. M. S. & J.
 but want more than 3 hours for work

deem advisable. The value which the study of cases possesses in illustrating the practical application of legal principles is fully appreciated, and the student will be required to use the library freely in searching for cases illustrative of the principles taught him. He will be required to present the result of his investigation in the class-room, that the subject may be discussed before the class until thoroughly understood.

Examinations will be held on each subject as it is completed, and a general examination will be held at the end of the year upon the entire year's work.

MOOT AND PRACTICE COURT.

The training given in a law school is not complete unless the student acquires a knowledge of actual practice. This is secured by the introduction of the Practice Court, which is presided over by one of the professors. A room is especially equipped for this work, with all the furnishings usually found in a well regulated court room. The court will be provided with a full corps of officers made up of the students, each of whom will alternate in official service until each member of the class has had sufficient practice to become familiar with the duties of each office. Students will be required to prepare and file in the court pleadings, demurrers, etc., and as counsel they will carry through the various steps taken in a cause from its inception to the final judgment. Criminal cases and cases in both law and equity will be made up and tried under the procedure practiced in a regular court. Record books will be kept in which each case will be recorded, showing its style, name of attorney and each step taken during the proceedings. At the conclusion of each case files will be made of all pleadings and other documents used. Appeals will be prosecuted to the Court of Appeals, and each student will be instructed in the preparation of the case and in the procedure before that court.

In this court besides moot court work on assumed facts, actual controversies will be arranged, and assigned for trial on issues of fact before a jury, when witnesses will be examined, arguments made before the court and jury, and all other incidents of a contested trial will be experienced.

Students will at intervals attend the Fayette county courts which are in continuous session. Experience gained in these and in the Practice Courts of the College will give the student a good knowledge of the practical part of the course of instruction.

The preparation of wills, deeds, abstracts of title and all other documents usually required of the practitioner will be taught.

PRIVILEGES AND LIBRARY.

Students of the College of Law will be admitted to all the privileges of the literary societies, gymnasium and library upon equal terms with

other students of the University. A law library is being accumulated and located in one of the department rooms assigned for this purpose, and is open daily for the free use of the students. By permission of the Fayette Bar Association they are also permitted to use the large library under its control, which is located in the Court House in Lexington, and contains a very large and valuable collection of text-books, reports of both Federal and State Courts, pamphlets and other books of value usually found in our best law libraries.

LAW SOCIETY.

The Henry Clay Law Society is an organization composed of the law students, which convenes once each week in the Practice Court room. In this society the students by study and actual practice will learn the rules of parliamentary law and its use in deliberative assemblies. They will organize legislative assemblies and learn the procedure in the framing and passage of bills, both State and Federal. Subjects of a public nature will be discussed so as to familiarize the students with the affairs of the country that will confront them in their experience as citizens and professional men.

LOCATION.

The College of Law is located in commodious quarters on the University grounds, and is supplied with class-rooms, court room, auditorium for lectures, a library room and office.

CERTIFICATES.

A student who has been connected with this College for a period not entitling him to graduate, may on application to the Dean receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments in the subjects taken.

COMBINED COURSE.

Under an arrangement that will be made, it will be possible for a student to carry on to some extent under certain conditions studies in law and studies in other collegiate departments at the same time. By so doing he will be able to shorten from seven to six years the time required to earn the degrees in both courses.

GRADUATION.

To attain the degree of Bachelor of Laws(LL. B.) a student must have attained the age of 21 years, have satisfied the entrance require-

ments, and have performed all required exercises and passed the regular examinations.

Special students or students admitted to advanced standing will be entitled to the privilege of becoming candidates for the degree when their work is made up as heretofore stated.

EXPENSES.

A matriculation fee of \$5.00 will be charged each law student; the tuition fee is \$30.00 per year, and a diploma fee of \$10.00 will be charged each graduate. Good board can be had in private families at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per week. The books for the required work will cost about \$30.00 per year.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS

The first year of the College of Law of State University was closed June 3, 1909, with the following as the register of students for the year:

REGULAR STUDENTS.

Ballard, Richard Bryan	Lancaster.
Baker, Alexander Frank	Kansas City, Mo.
Clay, James Thomas	Paris.
Ewell, Logan	London.
Fears, John Carroll	New Cassell.

Clugston, William George	Lexington.
Drake, Burgess	South Hill.
Ellis, Cecil Byrnes	Tracy.
Gastineau, Wallace A.....	Middlesboro.
Grace, Joseph Alvis	Kevil.
Hubbard, Alpha	Hubbard.
Kelly, Hugh	Rumsey.
Moore, Virgil Yandell	Marion.
Maddox, Robert Lytton	Mayfield.
Rochester, Nathaniel G.....	Marion.
Shultz, William Claude	Narrows.
Wright, Walter Franklin	Manchester.
Weller, Leslie Neal	Pineville.
Webb, Edgar	Sadieville.

